

is of a dark brown colour above, with darker, obscure markings on the body. About the head are traces of green. The tail and limbs are rich brown, and the under parts dull, pale fuscous.

DIMENSIONS.

	Inches.	Lines.
Length of the head	0	8
of the neck	0	4
of the body	2	5
of the tail	3	7
Total length	7	4
Length of anterior extremity	1	4
of posterior extremity	2	0

FAMILIA—GECKOTIDÆ. Gray.

GECKOTIENS OU ASCALABOTES. Bibr.

GENUS—GYMNODACTYLUS. Spix.

GYMNODACTYLUS GAUDICHAUDII. Bibr.

PLATE XIV.—FIG. 1.

Squamæ mentali impari pentagonæ, scutiformi; squamarum labialium inferiorum paribus quinque, superiorum paribus sex; caudâ medio crassiore.

Gymnodactylus Gaudichaudii. Bibr. Rept. III. p. 413.

This species was first brought from Coquimbo by Gaudichaud, after whom it was named by Mons. Bibron, who described it in his work; but as one specimen alone exists in the French National Collection, and as the species has never been figured, it is thought desirable that a figure should be given in the present work. The characters above given sufficiently distinguish it from all other species; but for a detailed description, the reader is referred to the "Histoire des Reptiles" above quoted.

DIMENSIONS.

	Inches.	Lines.
Length of the head	0	5
of the body	1	4
of the tail	2	3
Total length	4	2

The specimens brought home by Mr. Darwin were from Port Desire, in Patagonia, and the following observations occur in his MS. notes:—"Centre of the back yellowish brown, sometimes with a strong tinge of dark green; sides clouded with blackish brown; in very great numbers under stones; makes a grating noise when taken hold of; after death loses its darker colours."

"A specimen being kept for some days in a tin box, changed colour into an uniform grey, without the black cloudings. I thought I noticed some change after catching and bringing home these animals, but could observe no instantaneous change."

I have considered these specimens as belonging to the species to which I have assigned them, because they exactly agree with Mons. Bibron's description. It is, however, very possible that an opportunity of comparing them with those obtained by Gaudichaud, would show them to be distinct, as it rarely happens that the same species of reptile is found on the opposite sides of the American Continent.

GENUS—NAULTINUS. Gray.

NAULTINUS GRAYII.

PLATE XIV.—FIG. 2.

Omnino viridis; fronte subconcavo; squamulis capitis planis.

DESCRIPTION.—Head thick, swollen across the posterior part, concave between the eyes, and forwards nearly to the snout, which is rounded. Scales of the head larger towards the fore part, nearly flat. Eyes round, large; ears longitudinally oval. Body covered with small nearly equal scales. Tail round, one-fifth longer than the body. Limbs short, the anterior, when placed against the side, reaching but little more than half way to the thigh; the posterior reaching about two-thirds the distance towards the shoulder. Toes short; on the anterior foot the first is the shortest, then the second, the fifth, and the fourth; on the posterior increasing in the same series; all compressed towards the extremity, and all furnished with small curved close claws.

The colour is a fine green.

It was taken at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. It lives on trees, and is said to make a laughing noise.

This species greatly resembles *Naultinus Elegans** of Mr. Gray, of which a beautiful specimen is in the British Museum. Upon a comparison of the two,

* See Fauna of New Zealand, p. 203. Zool. Misc. p. 72.